Wyoming COVID-19 Map and Statistics Dashboard Interpretation

Lab Confirmed Cases include a total count of people with a laboratory confirmed molecular/PCR test for COVID-19 since the first case was identified in Wyoming.

Probable Cases include a total count of people who are identified to be a close contact to a laboratory confirmed COVID-19 case AND develop symptoms of COVID-19 within 14 days, but are not tested; or those who develop symptoms consistent with COVID-19 and have a positive antibody/antigen test.

A lab confirmed or probable case is defined as **recovered** when there is resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and there is improvement in respiratory symptoms (e.g. cough, shortness of breath) for 72 hours AND at least 7 days have passed since symptoms first appeared. Cases with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 who have not had any symptoms are considered recovered when at least 7 days have passed since the date of their first positive test and have had no subsequent illness provided they remain asymptomatic.

Wyoming COVID-19 Lab Confirmed Cases by County of Residence

This map shows the number of lab confirmed cases reported to the Wyoming Department of Health based on the county of residence of the case. The size of the dot for each county represents the number of confirmed positive cases. When you click, or hover over, a county name you can see additional statistics for the county including:

- Number of lab confirmed cases
- Number of lab confirmed cases reported in the past 24 hours
- Rate of lab confirmed cases per 100,000 residents
- Number of probable cases
- Total number of cases recovered
    - Number of lab confirmed cases recovered
    - Number of probable cases recovered
- Number of COVID-19 related deaths

What you need to know about this map:

- Cases are counted based on their place of residence. This is a standard practice for reportable diseases across all states. This is done to ensure cases are not double counted if they are temporarily residing in another state (or county) for work or personal reasons.
- Sometimes there is missing information or errors in preliminary data regarding county of residence. As more information is learned through case investigations, these numbers may change.
- Population sizes vary greatly between counties, when you are comparing your county to another it is important to use rates instead of counts. A rate is a measure of the number of events per population, during a given time period.

Lab Confirmed Cases by Date of Symptom Onset

This graph shows the number of lab confirmed cases by date of symptom onset, or when a person's symptoms first began as reported by the case.

What you need to know about this graph:

- This graph is called an 'epi curve.' It shows how the disease is spreading because it shows cases by the date they are most symptomatic.

- Symptom onset date is gathered after a full investigation of a case. Because it takes time for investigations to be complete, this graph will not show all cases that are currently reported.
- If a case is asymptomatic or cannot remember when their symptoms started the day they were tested is used.
- This graph does not track the number of new cases each day. It will not show if we are "flattening the curve"

Lab Confirmed Cases by Date of Report, and Total Number of Recovered Lab Confirmed Cases

This graph shows the cumulative total number of lab confirmed cases reported to the Wyoming Department of Health (blue line) based on the date it was reported and the cumulative total number of lab confirmed cases (green line) that have recovered over time.

What you need to know about this graph:

- This graph will continue to go up as long as we are counting cases.
- This graph is based on the date of report to the Wyoming Department of Health. The day someone gets sick, the day they were tested, and the day the results of the test were reported to the Wyoming Department of Health might be several days apart.
- This graph does not show probable cases.

Lab Confirmed Cases by Age Group

This graph shows the percent of lab confirmed cases by age groups.

What you need to know about this graph:

- This graph shows the age of lab confirmed cases only.

Lab Confirmed Cases by Exposure Risk

This graph shows the percent of lab confirmed cases by their identified exposure risk.

What you need to know about this graph:

- Exposure information is gathered after a full investigation of a case.
- Some cases may have more than one exposure so this graph will not add up to 100%.

Lab Confirmed Cases by Sex

This graph shows the percent of lab confirmed cases by their self-identified sex.

What you need to know about this graph:

- This information is gathered after a full investigation of a case.
- Based on currently available information, older adults and people of any age who have serious underlying medical conditions might be at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19.

Lab Confirmed Cases by Underlying Health Conditions

This graph shows the percent of lab confirmed cases with or without underlying health conditions.

What you need to know about this graph:

- Most often, this information is self-reported by cases after an interview with public health and is not based on medical records.
- Cases are asked if they have any pre-existing medical conditions such as chronic lung disease, diabetes, heart disease, liver disease, or if they are immunocompromised.
- Based on currently available information, older adults and people of any age who have serious underlying medical conditions might be at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19.

Lab Confirmed Cases by Race and Ethnicity

This graph shows the percent of lab confirmed cases by their self-identified race and ethnicity.

What you need to know about this graph:

- Race and ethnicity information is gathered after an interview with public health.
- Some cases may identify as more than one race or ethnicity so this graph will not add up to 100%.
- Health differences between racial and ethnic groups are often due to economic and social conditions that are more common among some racial and ethnic minorities than whites. The conditions in which people live, learn, work, and play contribute to their health. These conditions, over time, lead to different levels of health risks, needs, and outcomes among some people in certain racial and ethnic minority groups.

Lab Confirmed Cases by Reported Hospitalization

This graph shows the percent of lab confirmed cases that were ever hospitalized during the course of their illness.

What you need to know about this graph:

- This graph is based on what is reported to the Wyoming Department of Health. Sometimes there is missing information or errors in data regarding a case. As more information is learned through case investigations, these numbers may change.
- This graph shows cases reported to the Wyoming Department of Health that were hospitalized either in Wyoming, or in an out-of-state hospital.
- This graph does not show the number of newly-hospitalized cases each day.
- This graph does not show the number of cases currently hospitalized.
- This graph does not show the number of people who have been discharged from the hospital.

Symptoms Reported by Lab Confirmed Cases

This graph shows the symptoms reported by lab confirmed cases to public health.

What you need to know about this graph:

- Symptom information is gathered after an interview with public health.
- Some cases may report more than one symptom so this graph will not add up to 100%.
- Fatigue and loss of smell and/or taste was added to the COVID-19 case definition on April 22, 2020. Data regarding these symptoms may not have been recorded for cases interviewed prior to this date.